

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## CLEVELAND YIELDS.

**His Daily Prayer Has Not Swerved Sli-  
ver's Firm Friends.**

## NEARLY READY FOR A COMPROMISE.

**Carlisle Declines to Haul Down the  
Single Standard Flag.**

## JOHN SHERMAN WILL NOT SIT UP.

**He Does Not Propose to Risk His Health,  
and Other Republican Senators  
Are with Him.**

**Washington, October 6.—(Special.)—The** silver problem in the Senate is rapidly nearing solution. It is predicted on all sides that the Senate will act next Thursday or Friday. Mr. Cleveland has announced to several senators that if it is demonstrated that unconditional repeal cannot be had he will not interpose any objection to a fair compromise, making concessions to the silver advocates.

Mr. Carlisle is, however, still opposed to a compromise.

Today Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, a close friend of the president and a senator who has always advocated a single gold standard, joined the compromise senators, admitting that unconditional repeal could not be had. He began advocating compromise among the senators today and is said to be preparing a compromise measure to be proposed to the silver senators.

### \$2,000,000 a Month and Bonds.

One section of the compromise has already been agreed upon. It provides for the purchase and coining of \$2,000,000 of silver monthly, such to be paid for in silver. There will also be a provision for an issue of bonds in the compromise. But before the compromise is launched in the Senate, Mr. Voorhees will be given an opportunity to attempt to force a vote on unconditional repeal. He will make this attempt on Wednesday next when he will insist upon the Senate remaining in session throughout the night or until a vote can be reached. In this attempt, of course, he will fail.

### Will Not Sit Up All Night.

Senator Sherman, speaking for the larger element of the Republicans, has given out an interview in which he says that unconditional repeal cannot pass, because it is impossible to get a vote. He further announces that he does not intend to sacrifice his health by remaining up all night in a futile effort to obtain a vote. He adds that the older Republican senators stand just as he does. They realize that night sessions will be of no avail and will refuse to attend. Therefore, it will be demonstrated on Wednesday night that Mr. Voorhees' effort is futile and it is understood that it will be agreed among the senators privately before midnight that a compromise shall be adopted. By that time the compromise will be prepared. The Senate will probably adjourn by midnight and on Thursday or Friday the present programme is to adopt the compromise, thus ending the fight as far as the Senate is concerned.

### Chestnut but Correct.

The announcement has been made so frequently of late that the Senate will act upon a certain day that by the country, perhaps, it has come to be regarded as farcical, but this time the prediction will in all probability prove to be correct. The senators are just as tired of this debate as the country. They are more anxious to settle the question than the country is to have it settled, realizing that a compromise is the only solution they are going to reach. Everybody is now in favor of it.

### This Would Be Satisfactory.

Mr. Blackburn introduced a compromise on the silver question in the Senate today which provides for the free coining of the product of American mines, the government to take the seigniorage above the market value and sell it to keep up the gold reserve. The silver men regard it with a great deal of favor. They would accept it, but the repealers are vigorous in their opposition and consequently, in the preparation of a compromise it will probably not be considered.

### Mr. Blackburn Reiterates It.

The New York World in a special today from Louisville, had an interview with Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn in which she says that Mr. Breckinridge introduced Miss Pollard to her and asked her chaperonage of the young lady, stating at the time that he intended to marry her.

### E. W. B.

**In THE SENATE.**

**Mr. Blackburn Offers a Compromise to the  
Voorhees Bill.**

**Washington, October 6.—In the Senate today** Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, submitted an amendment to the bill repealing the silver purchasing clauses of the act of 1863.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, took the floor on the report bill at 4:30 o'clock yesterday evening.

### Mr. Teller's Motion.

Mr. Teller said there was not \$2 per capita in circulation in South Carolina. He closed his speech by reading an extract from the farewell address of Andrew Jackson, condemning the United States banking system of that day. What Mr. Jackson said at that time, Mr. Teller declared, was a solemn truth which was uttered, and is true today in his country.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, took the floor on the report bill at 4:30 o'clock yesterday evening.

### Mr. Teller's Motion.

After some little discussion, it was agreed that Mr. Teller said that while he radically differed from the secretary of the treasury and the president of the United States, however, he assumed that they were not actuated by any desire not to have the nation's currency. The bill had and had been produced sufficient to justify the statement that neither party intended to interfere in any slight degree to prevent in any way, by any action on their part, the disturbance that was somewhat apparent in the market.

The Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned.

against the repeal bill, commenced some time ago.

A communication from the treasury department was laid before the Senate, supplemental to the recent letter from that department relative to appropriations necessary for the execution of the Chinese exclusion act.

### Gorman Presents a Memorial.

Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, presented a memorial, signed, he said, by the leading merchants of Baltimore, representing he supports twelfths of the trade and commerce of that city, praying for speedy action on the repeal bill.

Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska, offered a resolution—which went over—calling for information as to whether the government, since March, 1875, had borrowed any money.

The resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, for a select committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to improve the banking system of the country, was then taken up and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, spoke upon it. He confined himself to a criticism of the secretary of the treasury for failing to purchase 2,000,000 ounces of silver per month and went over much ground, however, covered by him.

Mr. Blodget, of Massachusetts, sent to the desk and had read the amendment intended to be proposed by him to the repeal bill. It provides for the free coining of silver of American product on and after January, 1894.

The debate on the resolution for a committee to inquire into the banking system was continued by Mr. Peffer, its author.

Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, moved the reference of the resolution to the committee on finance.

Mr. Hill regarded the resolution as an effort to deprive the finance committee of its proper functions and, therefore, thought it should not be adopted.

A vote of 35 yeas to 8 nays the resolution was referred to the committee on finance.

The resolution, offered some days since by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, directing the committee on the judiciary to report whether any of the provisions of the coinage act of 1873 are in force was laid before the Senate and agreed to.

The report bill was taken up at 2:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Carlisle gave notice that he would address the Senate upon the Monday next.

### Call Offers Unconditional Repeat.

Mr. Call, of Florida, took the floor and resumed his speech against the bill begun on Wednesday. He referred to the importance of the subject and spoke of the great interest manifested in the debate by the American people. Mr. Call said the Senate was called upon to act without reason and was not to perform the function imposed upon it.

Mr. Croker turned Bourke Cockran down with vigor.

### GILROY JUST DID SAVE HUGH GRANT.

It was a Day of Surprises—Hill and Cleve-land Cheered—Ed Murphy Re-elected Chairman.

## MUGWUMPS NOT IN IT

**Anti-Snappers Did Not Get Much Show  
in the Convention.**

## TAMMANY HAD A STRONG GRIP ON IT

**Boss Croker Turned Bourke Cock-  
ran Down with Vigor.**

## GILROY JUST DID SAVE HUGH GRANT.

It was a Day of Surprises—Hill and Cleve-land Cheered—Ed Murphy Re-elected Chairman.

## Saratoga, N. Y., October 6.—(Special.)

Surprise followed surprise in the democratic state convention today. The news of Smith M. Weed's defeat was followed by the announcement that Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and Surrogate Frank T. Fitzgerald had been "turned down" by Tammany hall.

Grant's name had been stricken from Mr. Croker's list, but at the last minute was restored through the intervention of Mayor Gilroy, who has been trying to make peace between the ex-mayor and the wigmaw chief. Richard Croker was jealous of the independent standing Cockran was gaining in the city, state and nation and used his great power in an attempt to crush him. Another story is that Mr. Croker is displeased because Congressman Cockran has made comments about Mr. Croker's wealth and his manner of living.

Grant says little.

### GRANT SAYS LITTLE.

**He Had Retired from Politics and Was Not a Candidate.**

New York, October 6.—(Special)—Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant did not appear to be much disturbed yesterday over the news from Saratoga that an effort had been made by Richard Croker to turn him down as a member of the state committee, but that he was "saved" through the influence of Mayor Gilroy.

"I have been out of politics for a year," he said, "and was not a candidate for re-election on the state committee. At the same time I owe too much to the party to refuse to serve if requested. I do not care to discuss the subject further, however."

### THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

#### A Ticket Nominated and Resolutions Adopted—Ad-Jurisdiction.

Syracuse, N. Y., October 6.—Soden has a state convention assembled in twenty years in New York with so little of state making in any particular place as to publicize today. At the morning session only routine business was transacted and adjourned until 4 o'clock p.m. At the afternoon session Judge Frank Brundage, of Erie county, was reported for permanent chairman and after his speech nominations for court of appeals and judgeship were first made. Edward T. Bartlett, of New York, was chosen on first ballot.

The committee on resolutions next presented its report. The platform starts out with this sentence: "The time has come to rescue the state of New York from the despotic control of an utterly selfish and popular machine." A motion was made to accept the platform and the subsequent legislation in the democratic house and senate are analyzed and condemned. Among the points in the platform the delegates were enjoying constitutional.

The committee on credentials was in session for over an hour and a half and delayed the calling together of the convention.

### Croker Is Gallant.

Mrs. Lillie Overton Blake, Caroline Gilkey Rogers, Miss Harriette A. Keyser and Mrs. Jane Brooks Greenleaf appeared for the committee of five appointed to nominate fifteen delegates at large to the convention and called the meeting to order.

Mr. Butler believed that South Carolina, or low water with the tax on circulation required, a method of banking as safe and conservative as that of Scotland. Why could not each locality be allowed to have banks establishing the cash credit system of Scotland where a man, poor or rich, could get capital? What was there in American law that they could not be trusted as the Scotch were trusted in so many other vital points could not they be trusted to regulate the currency for people?

Mr. Smith said he thought the national banking system was based in every respect than the Scotch system, and afforded a larger circulation per capita.

### Ed. Murphy Re-Elected.

The new democratic state committee met at the Adelphi hotel immediately after the convention adjourned and organized. Mayor Gilroy, of New York, acted as temporary chairman and called the meeting to order. Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., was re-elected chairman. Samuel A. Beardis, of Utica, was elected secretary and William B. Kirk, of Syracuse, treasurer. C. R. Deffreys was elected clerk. The chairman was vested with the power to appoint an executive committee. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

### CONVENTION ROUTINE.

#### Judge Maynard Goads at the Top of the Ticket and Never Gets on Too.

Saratoga, N. Y., October 6.—The democratic state convention met for the second day's proceedings at 11 o'clock this morning. The report of the committee on contested seats was made by James W. Ridge-way of Brooklyn, and in every case seated anti-Cleveland contestants except in one instance where the convention was evenly divided. The report was adopted under the previous question, but upon a roll call, by a vote of 34 to 33, temporary committee was made permanent and Chairman Lockwood, without making another speech, called for the report of the committee on resolutions, which was presented by George Raines, of Rochester.

### The Clinton Adopted.

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**HIT THE WRONG MAN.**

**Two Virginians Get Into a Fight and One of Them Uses a Pistol.**

**HE MISSED THE INTENDED MARK.**

**The Ball Struck a Jailer, Who Was Standing Near, and He May Die from the Wound.**

Bristol, Tenn., October 6.—(Special)—A shooting affray occurred on Front street tonight which may result in the death of Jailer John J. Clark, of Washington county, Virginia, though he was only a bystander. Joe Dobson, a young man of the committee, who formerly deputy United States collector for several counties in southwest Virginia, became involved in a difficulty. Dobson drew his pistol after Wax had knocked him down and beaten him. The ball missed him and struck Jailer Clark in a critical part of his body. Now the committee is composed of white men, because no convictions were given. The black men in the party in power, and were soon released.

It was late tonight by your earnest and quiet efforts to remove the difficulty. Mr. Dobson has had a grudge against the time of the execution of Hall, a year ago. Wax says that another Wise county officer was under Hall from Topeka to Wise County the day before the execution to help Hall's sentence. It would be safer by the committee to release it if Dobson is to be released. On Friday of a negro.

Wax suffered a few offend at this, his hand on the door handle on his life.

Mr. Dobson is known as an anarchist.

**In the Back for Attempting to Murder General DeCampas.**

Atlanta, October 6.—Pallas, the anarchist who attempted to assassinate General Martinez DeCampas, and who was condemned by a court-martial to be shot with his back to the firing party, was executed at 9 o'clock this morning. The execution ground back of the fortress of Montijoal was surrounded by troops. Immense crowds of people gathered in the vicinity, but they were not allowed to pass the military lines. There was no disturbance whatever. The condemned man was taken by the military escort from the chapel in which his last hours had been spent and marched to the place of execution.

Pallas was perfectly cool and self-possessed. He did not display any signs of fear. There was no delay, every detail of the execution being carried out with military promptness. Arriving at the place where he was to meet his death, Pallas was placed with his face to the blank wall of the fortress and his back to the six infantrymen composing the firing party. The sergeant in command of the firing party at once gave the word to fire, and Pallas fell dead. At no time since his arrest has Pallas shown any signs of flinching and he met his death as bravely as it is possible for any man to do.

**ELEVATED TO THE BENCH.**

**Governor Carr Fills a Vacant Judgeship—Appointed Murderer in Jail.**

Raleigh, N. C., October 6.—(Special)—Governor Carr today appointed James Battle, of Nash county, to succeed Henry G. Connor as the third district judge. Connor is one of the most prominent and talented families in the state and served at the last session of the legislature as senator. He has for years been a member of the legislature.

James Jones is in jail at Lenoir charged with murder of United States Deputy Marshal Julius Miller, eighteen months ago. The murderer has always been a mystery. It was committed by a horse thief named Remond Miller, who was captured in Alabama. He confessed that he killed the officer. Persons who saw the man believe he has more than one person assembling for the purpose of identifying Jones.

**THEIR ENDS ARE TRAGIC.**

**Two Brothers Have Committed Suicide and One Was Blown Up.**

Nashville, Tenn., October 6.—(Special)—John Bruce, a member of the Sumner county court and a well-to-do farmer, living near Goodlettsville, shot himself through the heart with a gun yesterday, leaving no explanation of his act. His brother, W. D. Bruce, hanged himself about six months ago, while another brother was recently killed in a sawmill explosion.

**WE WAS CRUEL TO HER.**

**Is the Reason Given by Mrs. Turner for Killing Her Husband.**

Busk, Tex., October 6.—Mrs. Mamie Turner, convicted of having murdered her husband, John Turner, of Delta county, was brought to the penitentiary to this place on Saturday. She is only fourteen years old, and says she killed her husband because he was jealous of her and cruel to her. She will take to the penitentiary for female convicts at Huntsville.

**The Strike Nearing an End.**

Memphis, Tenn., October 6.—It now seems probable that the strike on the Memphis and Charleston and Chesapeake and Ohio and southwestern railroads at this point, is at an end. This morning the companies put to work a force of negroes, yardmen, who they have available. The strike made no impression, and made no opposition beyond some fearing. It is the prevailing opinion here that the cause of the strikers will be removed or obviated, and the trouble brought to an end.

**The L. & N. Road Repaired.**

St. Louis, Mo., October 6.—A special to the Republic from Mobile says: Traffic was re-opened on the Louisville and Nashville road from the middle northward to the south. The break reported two days before between Mobile and Tuscaloosa, twenty-one miles west of Tuscaloosa, had been entirely washed away, and the right of way piled with wrecks and floating timber by the storm. It is stated by the road officials that travel to New Orleans will be opened by October 14th. The road follows the Mississippi south through Mississippi, and was washed away and nearly all the bridges wrecked by the storm from Scranton to the Rigolets.

**Whisky or Blood.**

Dear, Ill., October 6.—Late last night John Wadsworth, racing runner at a local track, was shot and killed by the proprietor, Perry R. Reynolds, and his band. John Dickson, and wounded the latter's father.

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ATLANTA, GA., October 7, 1893.

**How to Utilize the Caucus.**

Next Monday the democratic congressmen  
will meet another caucus to agree  
upon the action to be pursued in  
the federal election repeat bill.

It is time to pick out one of the  
caucuses before congress and make  
sure of a caucus after caucuses.

Constituton urged the democrats at  
the beginning of the extra session to  
come together in a general caucus and  
agree upon their financial and tariff pro-  
gramme, and such other important legis-  
lation as needed early attention. If this  
had been done much delay and vexatious  
confusion would have been avoided. The  
house has endeavored to partially repair  
its mistake by caucusing on the fed-  
eral election repeat bill, but this only  
seems to emphasize the soundness of our  
advice.

It is not too late for the democrats in  
congress to get together in caucuses and  
map out their line of action. Unless  
this is done we may look for more con-  
fusion, blundering and delay before there  
is any final disposition of financial and  
tariff reform and other weighty busi-  
ness. Such a caucus as we have advocated  
would solidify the democratic majority  
and enable it to move forward with  
unity, harmony and intelligent deter-  
mination. It would end a good deal of  
present uncertainty concerning the  
line of congress, and would make it  
easier for the public to know what  
the organization is doing.

The caucus is a good, old-fashioned  
democratic institution. It expedites busi-  
ness, and enables the party to know  
"where it is at." To say that it is nec-  
essary in the matter of the federal elec-  
tion repeat bill, and not at all necessary  
when the great questions of finance and  
the tariff are to be decided is simply  
ridiculous. The caucus should be utilized  
to the best possible advantage, and not  
be turned into mere child's play.

**Why More Money Is Needed.**

The claim of the eastern bankers that  
there is too much money in the country  
is as absurdly unreasonable as their pro-  
posed destruction of a certain percentage  
of the national bank currency.

In 1865, when we had 35,000,000 popu-  
lation, we had \$2,122,437,841 in circu-  
lation; now, with a population of 65,000,-  
000, our circulation is only \$2,120,281,003.  
That is to say, our population has nearly  
doubled in twenty-eight years, and our  
circulation instead of keeping pace with  
the increasing number of the people has  
been contracted to the extent of several  
hundred millions of dollars.

Now, let the masses of the country  
bring their plain, common sense to bear  
in a business-like way upon the situation.

In 1865, at the close of the war, we had  
nearly \$50 per capita of currency, and  
it stimulated the commerce and industry  
of the country to such a degree that the  
wage workers and producers were prop-  
erly rewarded for their toil, and their  
money made every line of business pros-  
perous. That was our greatest era of  
progress. Then, we built towns and rail-  
ways, established great enterprises and  
the wilderness blossom as the rose.

What changed all this, and caused the  
present stagnation? The contraction of  
our currency when more was needed to  
transact the business of a rapidly in-  
creasing population. We contracted our  
currency and demonetized silver, thus  
increasing the purchasing power of the  
gold dollar, and thereby causing a de-  
cline in wages and commodities. Gold  
has appreciated 40 per cent, making it  
impossible for the debtor classes to pay  
off their obligations. The farmer now  
must raise more wheat and cotton, and  
the laborer must work longer to get a  
dollar. As President Andrews, of Brown  
University has said, when the national  
bank was two and three-quarter billions,

it had been paid with 18,000,000  
of cotton or 25,000,000 tons of pig  
iron. When the debt had been reduced  
to a quarter billion, it would  
pay off some 30,000,000 tons of  
pig iron. Now, the national  
bank is the work of the "honest  
men who favor a smaller val-

ue of currency hold that we do not  
have much money, as 95 per cent of the  
country is done on credit  
with bank checks. They say that  
we restore confidence and credit  
by present supply of currency will be  
done.

The New York Press explodes this  
statement. It estimates that at least  
\$10,000,000 of our people buy and sell  
every day of their lives. Not 10 per cent  
of the people buy and sell in  
the world. They use

ey, and not in checks. The retail busi-  
ness of the country is generally conduct-  
ed on a cash basis, and the same is true  
of the small transactions outside of  
stores. The wholesale traffic may be  
conducted on credit and with checks, but  
the retail traffic is equally large, with  
many times the number of transactions  
necessary in the wholesale trade.

Viewed in this light, it will be seen  
that a large country whose population  
nearly doubles in thirty years must re-  
quire more instead of less money with  
the increasing number of the people. The  
Press says:

But let us remember that we live in a  
land in which the population is increasing  
with unparalleled rapidity, and the retail busi-  
ness increases with the population. The  
requirements of this nation, therefore, cannot  
be measured by those of a European nation  
whose population does not at all increase.

It must also be noted that this state  
imperialists require small money. It needs  
one-dollar pieces more than five and ten-dollar pieces.  
Thus there is very important  
function to be performed by silver, and this  
is one of the reasons why any attempt to  
throw silver aside or to contract the volume  
of the public interest. It is not true that  
the bulk of our business is done with bank  
checks. It is not true that money is becoming  
less useful in modern commerce. It  
is true that almost every bank check drawn  
represents a great many small transactions  
which could not have been performed without  
cash.

The average reader can draw his own  
conclusions. He knows that he and his  
neighbors cannot do 95 per cent of their  
business on credit. He knows that if  
\$47 per capita was just sufficient for the  
business needs of 35,000,000 people in  
1865, \$25 per capita is absurdly small  
for 65,000,000 people in 1893. When he  
reflects upon the decline in farm products  
and the general shrinkage of values  
in the east, he may well wonder what new  
depths of poverty the gold standard men  
and currency contractionists will force  
him to explore in the near future.

**How It Works.**

Nebraska has just furnished an ob-  
ject lesson showing how federal patron-  
age works in that state.

The state democratic convention has  
begun in session at Lincoln for the pur-  
pose of nominating candidates for the  
supreme bench and other minor offices.

Mr. J. Sterling Morton was evidently  
determined to prove that his appointment  
as secretary of agriculture had made the  
democrats of Nebraska solid for the  
administration, and with the aid of able  
lieutenants he had no trouble in arrang-  
ing matters.

A glance at the strength of parties in  
Mr. Morton's state will throw some light  
upon the situation. In the national election,  
last year, the republicans cast 87,-  
213 votes, the populists 82,256 votes, and  
the democrats 24,493 votes.

It is evident from these figures that it  
took no very great amount of wire work-  
ing by the press and the people. The  
general verdict is that it is unsafe to  
trust any one man with so much authority.  
It seems to be inconsistent with the  
spirit of our free institutions. What  
makes the matter worse is the fact that in  
Massachusetts, and most of the other states,  
there is no appeal from a sentence of  
contempt for contempt, and it is uncertain  
whether the governor has the right  
to pardon him in such cases. In some states  
the pardoning power does not extend to  
impeachment and contempt cases, but in  
Massachusetts the constitution is silent  
as to a remedy for a dignified and determined  
administration.

"Of course Savannah will send McDonough  
delegates to the convention if the mayor de-  
clares to allow the use of his name, and there  
is not much doubt that Richmond county, his  
birthplace, would also join in the movement.  
The other candidates for gubernatorial honors  
better change their plans so as to include  
Savannah's mayor as one of the desired possi-  
bilities."

Naturally, this stretch of judicial p-w-r  
is resented by the press and the people.  
The general verdict is that it is unsafe to  
trust any one man with so much authority.  
No wonder Secretary Morton and his  
co-workers won the day. If Nebraska's  
democratic vote had been larger the result  
would have been more significant.

There is danger, however, that Mr.  
Morton will not be able to make much  
out of his victory, and the administration  
will not be highly elated over it. The  
power of patronage sticks out too plainly  
in the whole business.

We earnestly trust, however, that Ne-  
braska will swing into the democratic line,  
and that the next election will show  
more favorable results than the last.

**Police Commissioner English.**

There is a strong public pressure  
upon Captain J. W. English to reconsider  
his determination to resign from the  
board of police commissioners, and it is  
to be hoped that he will yield to the  
general wish of his fellow citizens.

Captain English has been for so long  
a part of the police system of Atlanta that  
the people are reluctant to lose his services.  
His clear head, firm and fearless  
methods and experience are needed  
now as much as ever, and if he can, with-  
out too great a sacrifice, continue in his  
present position he may rest assured  
that the people will gladly hail the an-  
nouncement that he will not insist upon  
one to do.

The Boston Advertiser takes the position  
that the executive should have the power  
to nullify wrong-doing on the part of  
the judiciary, and although there is  
no precedent of the kind in Massachusetts,  
it is the opinion of many lawyers  
that the general pardon right is available  
in such cases. The Advertiser says:

It is desirable, therefore, that if the right  
to punish for contempt should ever be pushed  
to an unjust extreme under existing laws, an  
application be made to the court and govern-  
ment to have so much power as is even more  
than the power of binding a man's hands  
so that he may not violate the necessity of holding  
an election this fall to name a successor for  
him. He is expected home in a day or two."

The Elberton Star, in a leading editorial  
on the political situation in Georgia, says:

"Let us consider the effect of the policy  
of President Cleveland and his allies on this  
section of the country."

"Since the fall of the United States czar has  
gone forth cotton has gone down, in the face  
of the declaration of a short crop."

"The price of cotton has decreased so rapidly  
it will remain low until the farmer has sold  
and the cotton is in speculative hands. Then  
watch the rise; the cover will be taken off  
the kettle of New York goldbugs, and cot-  
ton will rise to 10c., or thereabouts. Does  
Grover Cleveland or his ally, our senator,  
General Gordon, realize or care what this  
means for the democratic party? He is  
the only man in the gubernatorial chair there  
who can do better than to send Hon. Hamilton McWhor-

en to the state capital to demand a  
recall election.

The way to paralyze southern democ-  
rats is to let the banks and the eastern  
goldbugs dictate financial legislation.

It will be observed that the eastern democ-  
rats are not aching to have the federal  
election laws repealed.

As the leader of republicans and eastern  
democrats Hon. John Sherman has great  
responsibilities resting on his shoulders.

We trust the patronage democrats are  
not willing to see party harmony sacrificed  
for the sake of a few offices.

The Montgomery Advertiser is making  
much noise over the federal election laws.  
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## THE SECOND BAPTIST

The Magnificent New Edifice to Be Dedicated Tomorrow.

DR. JOHN A. BROADUS WILL PREACH.

Excellent Programme Arranged for the Dedicatory Exercises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

Began Two and a Half Years Ago. It Has Just Been Completed—Perhaps the Finest Church in the South.

The imposing stone edifice just completed by the members of the Second Baptist church, a marvel of architectural beauty, whose splendid exterior of granite, and impressive interior of lovely design catches universal admiration, will be dedicated tomorrow morning.

The dedicatory ceremonies will be befitting the magnificence of the new house of



REV. HENRY MCDONALD.

worship and will mark an era in the history of church building in Atlanta.

Dr. John A. Broadus, the eminent Baptist divine of Louisville, Ky., will preach the dedicatory sermon at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. A most excellent musical programme has been arranged and will be rendered by the choir.

The service will be notable one. Besides the inspiring music that will be rendered, the sermon of Dr. Broadus will be unusually fine. He is always above the ordinary, but upon this occasion something remarkably fine is expected of him.

It is expected that the capacity of the new church, great as it is, will be sufficient to accommodate the hundreds of people who will flock to its doors tomorrow morning. Half the church-going people in the city will want to see the new building on the occasion of its first use and be present at the impressive ceremonies of the dedication. The mere announcement that Dr. Broadus is to preach always attracts a large congregation in Atlanta, but tomorrow the announcement will carry with it the additional interest of the dedication.

**BAPTIST ORPHAN HOME.**

The Formal Dedication Will Take Place Tomorrow Afternoon.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the new Georgia Baptist Orphan home on Courtland avenue will be formally dedicated.

It is a beautiful building and will be an ideal home for the children of that denomination.

Dr. J. A. Broadus, of Louisville, Ky., who dedicates the new Second Baptist church tomorrow morning, will be one of the distinguished visitors present.

The members of the church have purposefully waited until the building was entirely finished before opening it for service, and so tomorrow morning the congregation will sit in a completely equipped and appointed church.

The new church building is, perhaps, the finest church edifice in the south. No building ever erected in the country has possessed such universal favorable comment than this one. Many persons who have traveled extensively and visited the most celebrated churches in northern and eastern cities do not hesitate to say that they have never seen a more complete or beautiful church structure.

The honored and beloved pastor, Dr. Henry McDonald, under whose pastorate the construction of this noble edifice was first conceived and carried out, has been the recipient of many expressions of gratulation from various points of the country.

The church building is a monument of which progressive Atlanta is justly proud and an honor to the Baptist denomination.

The site adds much to the effect of the building. It is one of imposing prominence, being in the center of the Mitchell street, the main thoroughfare of the state capital. Thus surrounded by public and private buildings rises the noble tower. The design was studied with reference to the site and surroundings, the artistic result being most pleasing, reflecting great credit upon the architects, Messrs. Hunt & Lamm, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

**ROMANESQUE STYLE.**

In style of architecture it is Romanesque, massive and rich in appearance, embracing some Gothic features. The exterior walls are of Sewanee pink sandstone, trimmed with gray stone, appropriately carved and modeled. The roof is of slate.

The entrance to the main auditorium is on Washington street, and is effected through two large arched iron and wood bays, which extends to each side vestibule, protecting the steps and entrance doors. The main vestibules are located at each corner of the building. They are spacious and airy, and prepare one for the view upon passing through the drys into the main auditorium, from each entrance to which is a commanding view over the entire room.

The spacious rostrum is located in the center of the auditorium, on Washington street, on the left of which is the choir stand and grand pipe organ, and on the right is located the baptistry. The floor of the auditorium is slightly inclined, rising in the direction from the rostrum. The pews are mahogany, arranged in circular form, and will seat comfortably over three thousand persons. There is not an undesirable pew in the room. There is also space in the vestibules and elsewhere for placing two or three hundred chairs, and needed to be excellent.

**INTERIOR DECORATIONS.**

Supporting the ceiling over the auditorium are four large plastered arches, which, together with all the walls, are frescoed in the most delicate and artistic manner, admiringly combining the designs played in the entire work of decorating the church, the style being Italian renaissance. The coloring is a pleasing combination of old cathedral effects with the modern, low-keyed richness and freshness. The soft blues, browns and gold melt into harmony with the colors of several stained glass windows and produce an impression of sanctity upon the mind.

Mr. Charles Sheridan, has seemingly made his best efforts and succeeded in making the whole effect restful and ecclesiastical.

The entire ceiling is of oak, finished in natural wood. There are two diagonal transoms, one above the other, in the room is oxidized silver of the latest patterns. The chandeliers are all provided for the use of both gas and electric lights, and being finished in old copper are very rich and pleasing in effect. They were made to order from architectural designs. The lighting facilities are of the most approved

appliances. The gas is turned on and lighted by electricity, the switch boards being located in a small room in the rear of the platform.

The organ is admirably arranged in easy view of the entire congregation, and together with the choir stand is hung with rich drapery, which produces a beautiful effect. The windows throughout the entire building are leaded cathedral and harmonize most beautifully both as to design and colors.

The organ is a grand pipe made by Farand & Votey. To the view of the congregation is presented a very modest appearance, but in reality it is one of the best and finest organs in the south. The tone is very fine. It comprises all the latest known features in organ structure. It is two manual, with reversed key board, enabling the organist to sit with his face toward the congregation, and electric connections and operated by a water motor. It also has a very fine echo attachment, a feature that is novel and attractive, a feature that is noted and admired.

The Sunday School Room. In the basement is located the Sunday school department, which seems to be as complete as could be desired. To this department are two entrances, one on Mitchell street and another on the opposite side. The latter entrance is reached by means of stone steps leading down from Washington street on the north side of the church.

From the vestibules of each of these two entrances is a wide stairway leading up to the main auditorium. Upon entering from Mitchell street the first door to the right admits the pastor and his family, and through a short hallway, is the entrance to the lecture room, which is surrounded on three sides by smaller rooms used for classrooms and ladies' parlors, all separated from the lecture room, and from each other by glass partitions. It is arranged that any number of them may be opened together or the whole thrown open as a part of the lecture room, making one large audience room. Each room is provided with an electric bell, well connected with push buttons at the superintendent's stand.

This department of the building is also provided with library room, kitchen and toilet rooms. The woodwork throughout is of oak natural finish. The hardware and gas fixtures in the basement are of old copper.

In the rear end of the basement is located the furnace room in which are the best known appliances for heating and ventilating the entire building.

The fire of youth stirred the blood of the young men present and the grand old party was spoken into a high place in the estimation of every one who heard the speeches of the orators and the cheers that followed.

The new officers for the ensuing two years are:

President—T. R. R. Cobb.

First Vice President—George M. Deihl.

Second Vice President—Percy H. Adams.

Secretary—Albert C. Blackburn.

Treasurer—T. G. Erwin.

The meeting began at 8 o'clock. The courtroom was comfortably filled by that hour. The meeting was characterized by the best of good humor and overflowing enthusiasm, which made its appearance in amid encouraging shouts of applause.

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## FUNERAL NOTICE.

**BHETT**—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. John H. James are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Walter H. Rhett from the family residence No. 485 Courtland street, at 11 o'clock this Saturday morning.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE  
ATLANTA, October 5 1893.  
Atlanta Clearing Association statement.  
Grossings today ..... 31,237.37  
For 4 days ..... 999,781.81

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par, selling at \$1.02 per premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Atlanta	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th</

## RAILROAD NEWS.

**Justice Jackson Takes the Southwestern Case Under Advisement.**

**HE MAY MODIFY HIS FORMER DECREE.**

Traffic Officials and Merchants Interested in the Tolls About Reduced Rates to the West.

Washington, October 6.—(Special.)—The argument on the rehearing allowed to the Southwestern Railroad Company proceeded in the conference room in the capitol today before Justice Jackson. The day was consumed by the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Miller, who was followed by Mr. Alex King, the concluding argument being made in behalf of the Southwestern by Mr. Choate.

At the conclusion, the court took the papers and has reserved the decision. Additional briefs are to be filed within one week upon new questions arising, pending the argument after which the decision of the court will be filed and the final decree formulated and enrolled.

The court pending the argument expressed himself as in doubt upon the question of the liability of the Southwestern Railroad Company for any share of the \$1,000,000 of the tripartite indebtedness, because by the terms of the mortgage that was to be applied to the payment of an undetermined debt of the General. An interesting question of law was suggested by the court as to how far the federal judiciary were in equity bound by the statutes of the state of Georgia which gave the right to securities to prove by parole their true relationship to one another when such relationship was not disclosed by the papers themselves. Upon this question the briefs are to be filed. No positive conclusions can yet be drawn. Expectation is that the decree heretofore formulated will be modified in part, if not entirely, respecting the liability of the Southwestern.

Tomorrow, Justice Jackson will hear argument for the appointment of a receiver for the Central. The Central's attorneys and officials are here, among them Hon. N. J. Hammond, of Atlanta.

**Rumors of War in Freight Rates.**

To the ratification of the line leading east from the south to make freights from Chicago as those from New York, and thus to put the Windy City in successful competition with New York for southern wholesale trade—these are propitious fast growing into plans with the railway lines leading to the west of Atlanta.

The rumor of such a policy on the part of the southern roads leading west was printed in The Constitution several days ago. It has caught the attention of all the leading railroad men of the railways interested or concerned, and there is now much discussion among southern and western railroad folks as to the future outcome of it all.

There is much seriousness in the interest that seems to be manifesting itself in the ideas advanced.

The situation that confronts the western roads is grave. Something must be done to restore them their freight traffic which they are losing every year by virtue of the fact that the southern demand for western grain and produce is nothing like it used to be.

The facts are interesting, indeed. There is one railroad leading out of Atlanta to the west—the decreasing freight traffic of which serves well to illustrate the causes that are leading to some radical change of policy as mentioned. The road in question up to two years ago had 9,000 carloads of hay to the west of Atlanta. Last year the was decrease perfectly wonderful to compare the number of cars of hay being only about 3,000.

This year the decrease will be even greater than last.

This means that the south is raising its own hay, or else is doing without hay to an extent alarming to the western railroads.

This decrease in traffic of one commodity is strikingly interesting in the discussion of the issues under consideration just now. What is true of the case of western hay is also true with respect to western shipments of corn and other grain. There seems to be a sudden change in the policy of southern farmers. They are raising their own grain, and are looking no longer to the west. The traffic of the railroads, falling off as it does from season to season, proves that the western roads bring the main question home to the railroad authorities of western lines with telling effect. Where will it end, and what is to be done to restore this traffic?

Heretofore the western lines have had to depend upon the western products for their freight traffic. It was the support of the railroads, that the traffic is taken from them what will they do?

Will it be feasible for them to enter a battle royal with the lines leading east from the south and wrench them from a fair division of the dry goods and general merchandise?

New York has always been the great market center for southern tradesmen and wholesale merchants. All of the great cotton mills of the country are in the east, all of the greatest shoe manufacturers have their factories in New England, in fine all of the wealth of southern merchandise of the country are the products of the eastern cities. These facts have given New York the advantages over Chicago as a market center, and will, of course, be the obstacles in the way of ever wrenching from New York the going to Chicago the trade of southern merchants.

But, Chicago is Chicago, and that means a heap. It is known that the merchants of Chicago have for a long time been dickering for the southern trade and making propositions to the railroads that if they would give up anything like the rates necessary they would take something. And thus put goods into the stores of Atlanta and other cities of the south as cheap as the merchants of New York could possibly do. In other words, it would be a joint fight of railroad men and the Chicago merchants.

The holding of the west's fair in Chicago has done very much to stimulate this idea and make it take hold in the minds of the merchants of that city and also in the minds of the railroad authorities of western lines. They have not yet generally known the situation that confronts the Richmond and Danville since the hesitancy on the part of the trainmen to accept the proposition to enter a battle royal.

Mr. John A. Goss, general passenger agent of the Atlanta and West Point, says the road has not missed a single connection at New York with the western lines, and says his connection has been made via Selma and Meridian, and that the trains are now moving on time just as they moved before there was a stoppage. The result of this is that Atlanta and West Point is now being congratulated for its promptness in these transactions.

The delegates to the convention of the railroad brotherhoods, held in Chicago yesterday, for the purpose of settling the dispute between the railroads and the men, have agreed to take up the matter again.

The importance of keeping the liver and kidneys in good condition cannot be overestimated. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating and invigorating these organs.

indications that have heretofore been taken as legitimate and straight.

The present rates on the eastern lines are slightly lower than in former times the freights of the roads leading from the south to New York are such as allow a little compensation to the roads. The rates between Atlanta and Louisville and Cincinnati are the same as the rates between Atlanta and Birmingham and Philadelphia. But there is a difference in the rates between Atlanta and New York and the rates between Atlanta and Chicago. The first-class rate from New York to Atlanta is \$1.15, while that between Chicago and Atlanta is \$1.00. The rates between New York and Chicago is .50 and this you see would run the freight charges of goods from Chicago, which would have to be bought first in New York, up to New York to Atlanta.

"Now, then, if the western line began to cut on the eastern you can see the disadvantage it would have to work against. The eastern could very much better afford to do this proportion being \$1.25."

"And yet the western line would still have whatever grain and meat that is shipped and this would be a sort of reliance, I suppose, in case of the rate cutting affair between the east and west. Of course, the mechanics of the thing might be able to make it to the advantage of the southern wholesale men even in the face of this difference of rates, and with the co-operation of the railroad people there might yet be some such advantage as reported by which the eastern could force the south to enjoy at least a good part of the freight traffic that is now by some sort of silent consent given to the east. I don't know. Who does?"

"Who can say what will be the policy of the southern and western railroads now? The past season has brought some serious and grave considerations. It is amazing how the roads have borne themselves up under the pressure of hard times. The south needs general updating. We have roads that have been made. The roads have built up faster than the country warranted. The roads, it seems, must stop for the country to catch up with them. We must have more manufacturers. At first, that is the right track. We need manufacturers that will ship early fruit to the eastern and western markets. We need shrimps and progress. But it is coming. The fact that the decrease in produce from the west to the south has caused trouble for the western lines is the very fact that shows a part of the trouble for the better. It shows that the south is getting to be the producer and after awhile the south will be the shipper. That "divinity that shapes our ends," I suppose has hold of the throat and southern and western railroads will have to abide their time."

## South Carolina and the Fair.

The people of South Carolina are just beginning to enjoy the benefits of the recent reduction rates to the west's fair.

Mr. T. C. St. John, known passenger agent of the East Tennessee, will bring down a party of fifty from Greenville, S. C., to-day for the regular vestibule train that leaves Atlanta over that line at 2:15 o'clock.

The Richmond and Danville will bring the people from Greenville to Atlanta, but the East Tennessee sent its vestibule cars up to that town last night and will have the excursionists brought by the Richmond and Danville in East Tennessee to see that there will be no change of cars here at Atlanta.

Mr. Williams, of the East Tennessee passenger department, was doing work in the city yesterday for the road and fair of the world's fair. He secured a train of the best fairies. The boom in world's fair traffic, however, is by no means confined to the East Tennessee. The Western and Atlantic are carrying hundreds of tourists daily, and the great fair goes on.

Both the Western and Atlantic has been forced to hire extra sleepers onto their trains every day. The traffic is simply enormous from this point and seems to increase every day.

## Notes of the Capitol.

Mr. Stanhope Sans, clerk in the executive office, is back from Chicago.

Uncle Bob Hargrove came up yesterday and was invited to storms, the through train service from New York to New Orleans, has been ill at his home several days. Of course, everybody was glad to see him and he was given a hearty welcome both at the capitol and wherever else he was called.

State School Commissioner Bradwell has gone to Athens to attend the meeting of the Normal school board to be held there today.

The governor has appointed Hon. E. W. Black judge of the city court of Spalding county.

## REAL ESTATE MEN

**Who Will Represent Georgia at the World's Congress at Chicago.**

**THE GOVERNOR NAMES THE DELEGATES**

By Request—A Letter from Mr. Springer on State Banks—Notes and News of the Capitol.

At the request of the National Real Estate Association, Governor Northern yesterday appointed twenty-five real estate men to represent Georgia at the World's Real Estate Congress.

This congress will be held at Chicago on the 23d instant, and it is expected that delegates will be present from all the countries of Europe, and, perhaps, from other parts of the world. At all times of the world, the real estate question will be discussed, able papers will be read, and the deliberations are expected to be of value not only to real estate men, but to the people in general.

The gentlemen who will represent Georgia are:

Samuel W. Goode, G. W. Adair, A. J. West, N. J. McBruder, Atlanta; Henry Horne, George Duncan, W. V. Gleason, John Blanton, L. H. Chappell, C. B. Grimes, Columbus; C. H. Dorsett, W. K. Wilkinson, C. P. Rosignall, Savannah; G. V. Walker, M. Hyams, Augusta; Mr. Griffith, Mr. Anderson, Athens; H. Hill, Samuel Funkhouser, Rome; Merrill Calloway, Americus; W. B. Burroughs, Brunswick; George H. Aubrey, Cartersville; T. A. Cunningham, Griffin; R. A. Graves, Sparta; J. E. Redwine, Sandersville.

## Inquiring About State Banks.

The governor received a letter yesterday from Chairman Springer, of the house committee on banking, asking for the records showing the dealings of the state with state banks of issue. There are no such records in existence, but there is in my possession a manuscript book, written by Mrs. Anna Cannon, who was a worthless character well known in police circles. Mrs. Cannon lives at No. 407 Mangum street, and any kindness shown her will be appreciated.

AS TO MR. ROBERTS.—Says The Elberton Star: Rev. J. W. Roberts, formerly stationed at this place, and through whose persevering efforts the new Methodist church was built, has succeeded Dr. J. W. Lee as the pastor of Park Street Methodist church, Atlanta.

Mr. Roberts has dedicated himself to his work as a fervent pastor, ever faithful and by his consecrated and Christian life and masterful sermons, convinced all who knew and heard him of his superior ability. The mantle of Dr. Lee will be worthily worn by Mr. Roberts.

## WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST.

A storm area of moderate intensity has been passing eastward over the lake region during the past twenty-four hours, which has caused some rather high winds to prevail in that section of the country. At the hour of noon yesterday the winds registered in both Detroit and Chicago, indicating a gale of thirty-six miles an hour. A little rain fell in the lake region yesterday, and there was also a little in some of the southern states; but in every instance where rain was reported the amount was very light, barely noticeable.

Changes in temperature are reported in many sections of the country. In the greater part of the north, where it has been considerably warmer, and in the southern, it is considerably cooler. No city reports very cool weather except Chicago. There, during the hottest portion of yesterday, the temperature was only 58 degrees, and at 7 o'clock last night it was 4 degrees cooler, which, though the drizzling rain and the wind blowing nearly as hard as at the latter hour, the weather must have been quite comfortable. Temperatures of 90 degrees were reported anywhere yesterday. The highest was 86 degrees, which was recorded at several points in Florida, southern Georgia, and over a small district in southern Texas.

Georgia's weather indications today are:

Captain English has decided to remain in Atlanta.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

From observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m., October 6, 1893.

**STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.**

**WEATHER PRESSURE.**

**WEATHER TEMPERATURE.**

**WEATHER HUMIDITY.**

**WEATHER DRYNESS.**

**WEATHER WIND.**

**WEATHER SUNSHINE.**

**WEATHER RAINFALL.**

**WEATHER FOG.**

**WEATHER HAIL.**

**WEATHER SNOW.**

**WEATHER HUMIDITY.**

**WEATHER DRYNESS.**

**WEATHER WIND.**

**WEATHER SUNSHINE.**

**WEATHER RAINFALL.**

**WEATHER FOG.**

**WEATHER SNOW.**

**WEATHER HUMIDITY.**

**WEATHER DRYNESS.**

**WEATHER WIND.**

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